Calorimeter Calibration

"There is always room for improvement, BUT: it's not as bad as you think!!"

Thanks to everyone from the CALOP & CALGO group who contributes in this effort!

Too bad the collaboration meeting is now!

principle of calorimeter calibration

cell-level calibrations:

- subtract pedestals and apply 0-suppression
- calibrate the electronics using the pulsers:
 - Non-Linearity-Corrections for SCA's
 - gain-corrections
 - timing and response corrections
- intercalibration of the calorimeter cell-response in phi

physics object calibrations:

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em-objects: "geometry dependent corrections" (dead materials)
absolute scale (Z→ee, J/Psi→ee)
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jets: jet energy scale

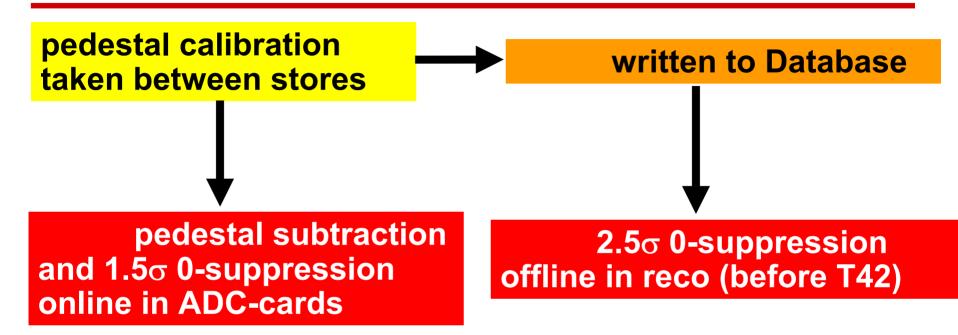
met: everything + muons + unclustered energy corrections

situation in p14/p17

- offline 0-suppression used a pedestal file from summer 2002
- → use pedestal from DB
- nlc/gain calibration coefficients from run 146225
- **→**improved fit procedure
- → use >20 different electronics calibrations set
- no timing/response corrections
- derived 1 set of correction coefficients
- no interphi-calibration on the cell-level
- → determined from special run taken before the shutdown

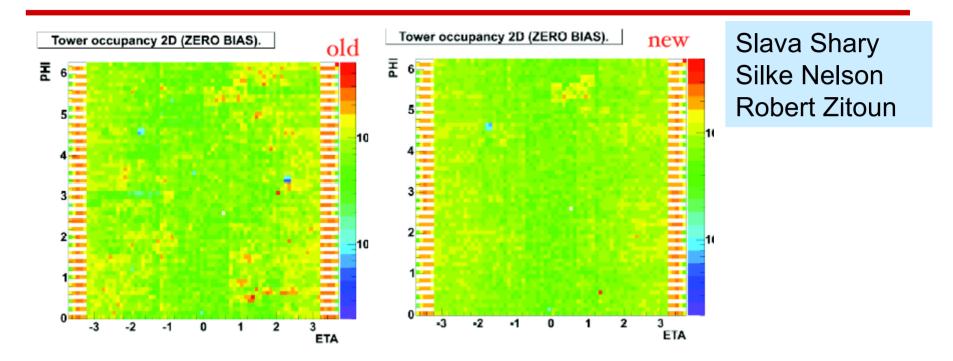
(see: Jan's talk at the Collaboration Meeting on Sept 24)

pedestal calibration



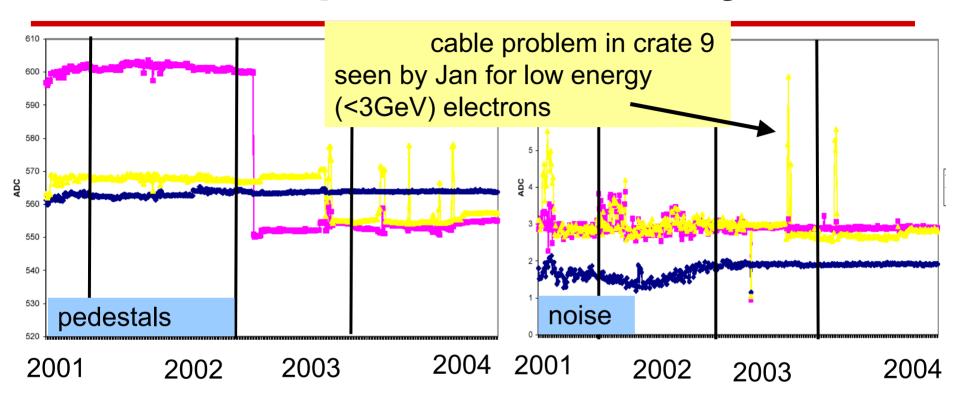
- •only cells after the 2.5 σ cut stored in the calDataChunk and available beyond the raw-data files
- → crucial for reprocessing to have the correct 0-suppression thresholds!

effect of pedestals



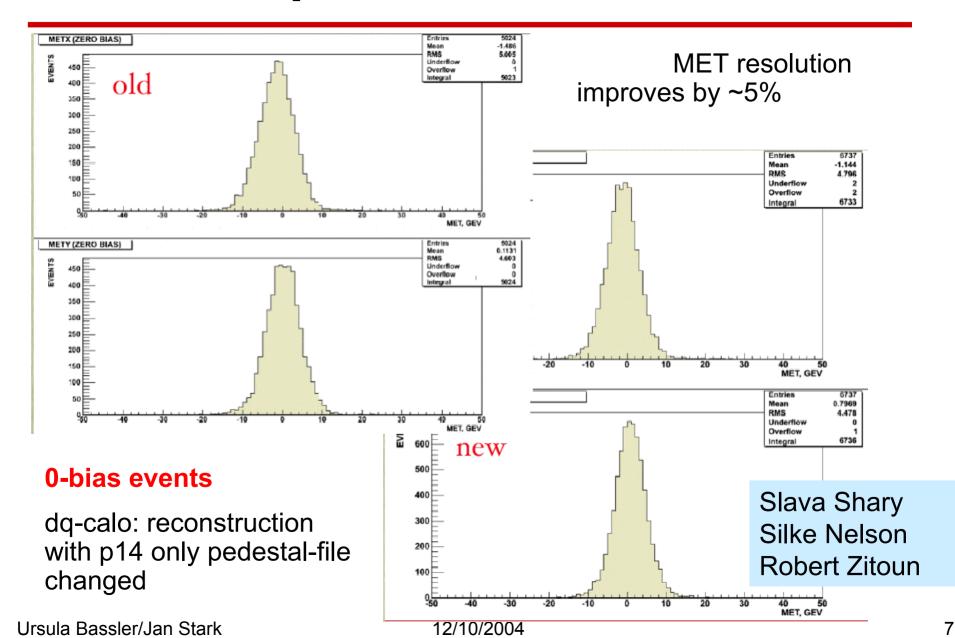
- occupancy distributions from online-monitoring (dq-calo) with historic and current pedestals
- hot/cold zones get cleaned up by using correct 0-suppression thresholds
- → removes inconsistency of between online/offline 0-suppression
- → takes into account for hardware changes

pedestal stability

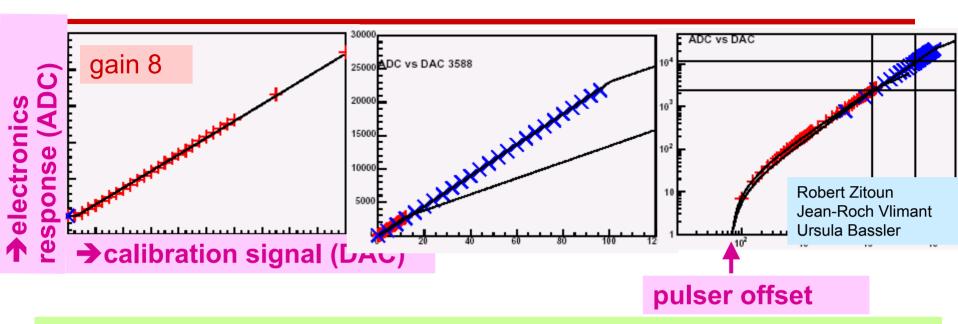


- in general pedestals are very stable over time!
- sigma of noise distribution for em-channels vary within 1 ADC count
- spikes show real hardware problems

pedestals and MET

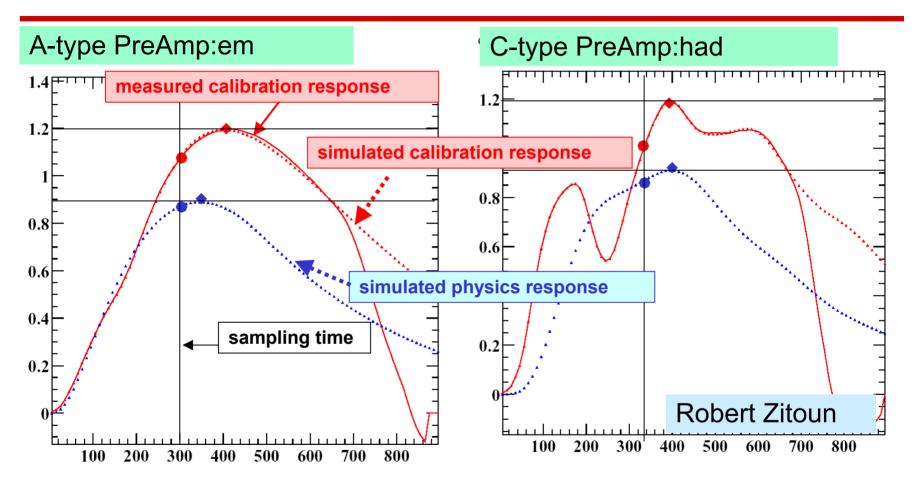


pulser calibration



- AIM: Corrections for channel-by-channel differences in electronics response
- →not to correct for non-uniformities of calorimeter cells
- inject a precise calibration pulse and measure response for x8 and x1 gain-path
- correct for differences in slope and ratio x8/x1

calibration corrections

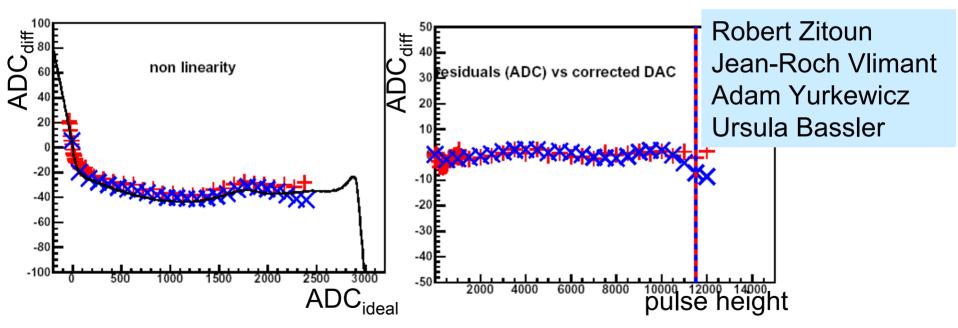


- PULSER TIMING: response at sampling time/maximal response
- PHYSICS TIMING: response at sampling time/maximal response
- AMPLITUDE: max pulser response/max physics response

gain/nlc coefficients

new and improved fit procedure for gain/nlc parameters:

- → 1 additional nlc-parameter
- → use of "pulser pattern" for calibration-data and correction of subsequent effects



 first set of complete timing and response corrections but: not fully understood yet!

interphi-calibration

transverse energy flow independent of φ

em-interphi calibration:

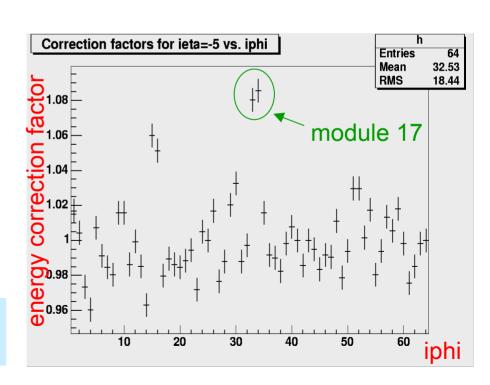
special run taken before shutdown

L1: CEM(1,6.)

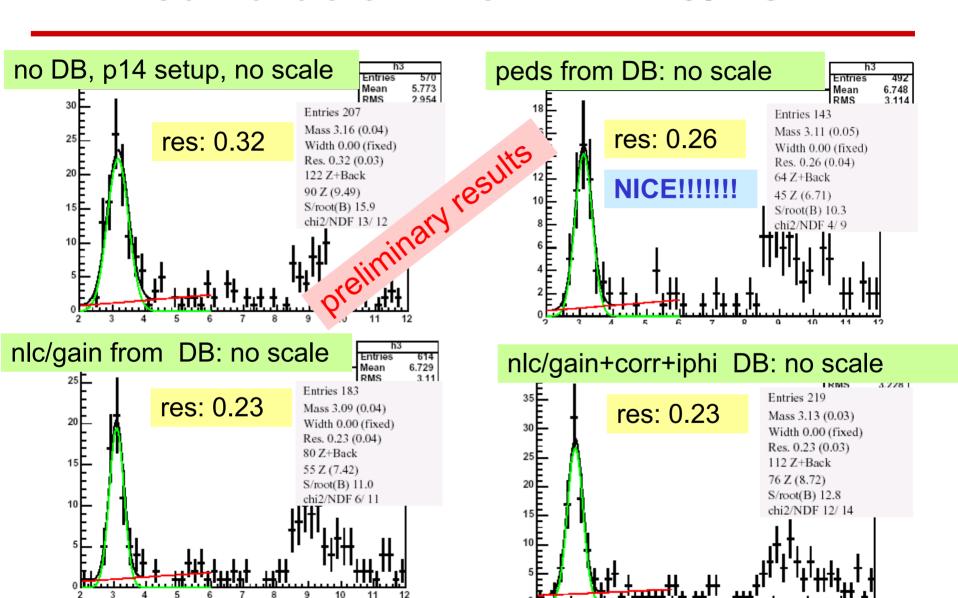
L3: 8 GeV in one of 4 precision towers in the CEM(1,6) trigger tower

- → determine 1 correction factor per CAL tower (EM part)
- → have to be consistent with electronics calibration
- →example at ieta = -5

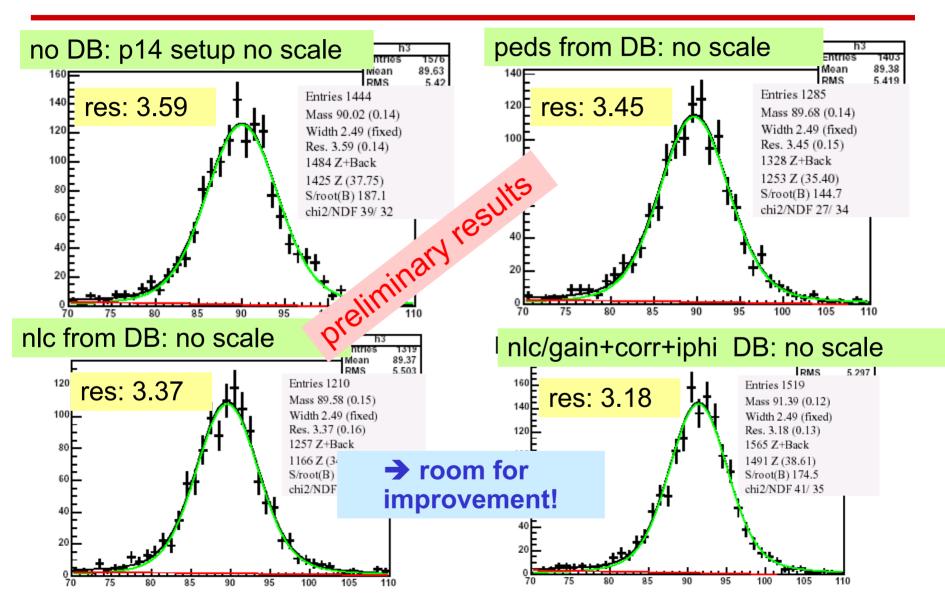
Jan Stark, Marco Verzocchi, Matt Wettstein, Lei Wang



calibration from DB: J/Psi



calibration from DB: Z



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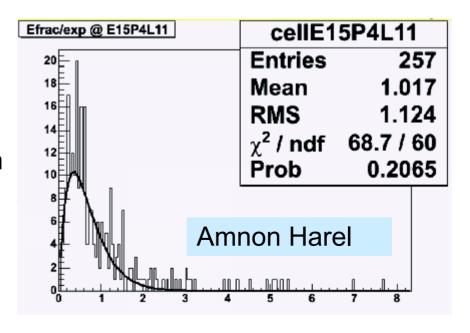
"room for improvement"

- produce tmbs with different calibrations on full sample of picked J/Psi, Z and γjet-events
- use latest and greatest of NLC/GAIN coefficients
- try to improve timing and response correction for the electronics calibration (crucial)
- derive consistent set of interphi-calibration coefficients
- timescale: best we can get before reprocessing! beginning of January
- doesn't need any change in reco, only database is updated

future of interphi-calibration

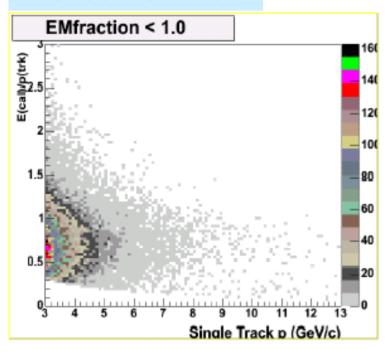
- include a new trigger for continuous, parasitic calibration data taking
- → modifications for L3, use of up to date calibrations
- extend calibration to FH-calorimeter
- inter-calibrate hadronic sections from jet-data:

- for each cell in a jet: calculate the expected amount of energy based on the relevant jet profile and total jet energy
- compare E_{obs} / E_{exp}



Single pion response

Ariel Schwartzman



Min bias and 0-bias events in pass2 data

Tracks are propagated to the calorimeter using full D0Propagator

$$p > 3 \text{ GeV}, dca(z-vtx)<1cm$$

Compute calorimeter isolation and EMfraction in a 3x3 and 5x5 road around the tracks.

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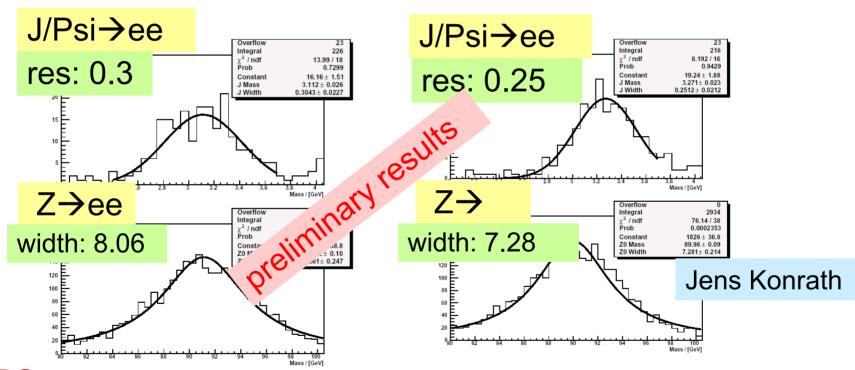
$$E(5x5)-E(3x3) / E(3x3) < 1\%$$

Require track isolation (DR>0.3)

- very promising study!
- use of tau type I sample from tau-id group

PreShower-calibration

- issue: derived corrections for CPS-strip saturation
- code developed for including CPS-energies in em-clusters, including adjustment of sampling weights



- CPS: new gain-calibration coefficients ready (Drew Alton, Alan Magerkurth)
- FPS: mapping close to final → pedestal calibration to DB, gain calibration coefficients expected (Jose Lazaflores, Ioannis Katsanos, Abid Patwa)

else:

- verify p17 → data from 20pb⁻¹ test available
- certification of pass 2 data
- improve and understand simulation

